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EXAMINER	
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/854,172	BERNARDI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Andrew Graham	2644	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 October 2004.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) 1-68 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1-68 is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 October 2004 is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed October 12, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On page 17, lines 15-21, the applicant has stated, "Andrea's noise canceling microphone inputs relies on the fact that both microphones are already correctly positioned" and "Andrea requires that the first microphone to be correctly positioned to receive acoustic input from the desired acoustic source as well as any background noise and requires that the second microphone to be also correctly positioned away from the desired acoustic source such that the second microphone generally receives only acoustic input from the background noise go as to effectively cancel the noise at the first microphone". The examiner respectfully disagrees, noting that the applied phrase "correctly positioned" is substantially indefinite in the context of reference of Andrea. First, Andrea does not make the alleged requirement for "correct" microphone positioning. Rather, the discussion of relative positionings between the microphones and the direction of the sound source is presented as conditional or in terms of preference, not requisite. Specifically, the angle of sound source direction is presented as "preferred" to be less than 35° (col. 14, lines 20-22). Outside of this preferred range, the microphones still "may operate satisfactorily" (col. 14, lines 49-53). In response to large variations from the preferred angle, the performance only "may", in contrast to "will", be affected (col. 14, lines 53-56). Such

adversely affected performances are not disclosed by Andrea in the context of "correct", nor do such adverse positionings change the structure of the given device or prevent the device from operating. Rather, Carlson, defines "correct" positioning through the use of thresholds.

In terms of the relevant language of Claim 1, the addressing of angles outside the preferred range by Andrea may be equated to "the acoustic device being positioned differently from intended with respect to the desired acoustic source" (col. 14, lines 49-53).

Finally, the proposed modification in the present and previous office action does not prevent the first microphone from being positioned toward the desired acoustic source and the second microphone from being positioned away from the desired acoustic source, while still operating in an incorrect position. Carlson discloses that a microphone being too far from the sound source may cause the input signal to drop below the threshold (col. 3, lines 34-35). As such, a properly oriented microphone of the type disclosed by Andrea may be located too far away from a user, as noted in the teachings of Carlson, and thus be "positioned differently from intended with respect to the desired acoustic source".

On page 17, line 32 and page 18, lines 1-2, the applicant has stated, "such noise canceling microphones can only be effectively utilized for noise cancellation when both microphones are correctly positioned relative to the acoustic source". The examiner respectfully disagrees. As noted above, orienting the microphones

outside a preferred range may still enable the two microphones to operate satisfactorily, as is taught by Andrea (col. 14, lines 49-53). This concept of satisfactory operation suggests that noise canceling may still be effectively or acceptably be performed by the microphones in non-preferred orientations.

On page 18, lines 3-6, the applicant has stated, "noise canceling microphones could only be used by Carlson separately and distinctly, i.e., mutually exclusively, from the use of the first microphone in determining whether the first microphone is correctly positioned". The examiner respectfully disagrees. In both microphone arrangements, a single signal representing the input voice signal is established (output of pre-amplifier (22), col. 6, lines 7-8 of Carlson; output over pre-amplifier (16), col. 6, lines 7-8; col. 15, lines 18-25 and 43-46 of Andrea). However, the signal of Andrea is, when the microphones are employed in a directional matter, reduced in terms of content from a background source, which provides motivation for at least using a second microphone with the single microphone of Carlson, along with the necessary circuitry (col. 12, lines 62-66). Andrea also teaches, however, that a two microphone arrangement enables two different modes of operation to be obtained, one of which utilizes only one of the two microphones in the system (col. 33, lines 47-55). As such, the inclusion of the second microphone of Andrea would not have altogether eliminated the initial, single microphone capability of the microphone of Carlson, but rather improved the overall operation of the device by including a noise-canceling mode. This

response also applies to the statements presented by the applicant on page 19, lines 15-22.

On page 18, lines 7-10, the applicant has stated, "Thus, even if the noise canceling microphones of Andrea were incorporated into the apparatus of Carlson, such combination would not read on the position estimation circuit producing the error signal … from the audio signals from the first and second microphones as generally recited in the claims". The examiner respectfully disagrees. Substituting the microphones (12,14) and preamplifier (16) of Andrea for the microphone (15) and pre-amplifier (22) of Carlson would have provided an input to the threshold circuitry (24,25,61) of Carlson based on either an omnidirectional microphone pickup or a noise cancelled microphone pickup. The thresholds of Carlson are at least equated to proper spacing between the microphone pickup and a user's head (col. 3, lines 34-43). The outputs of the threshold circuits indicate proper or improper positioning (col. 6, lines 29-42 and 54-59; col. 7, lines 7-11). As such, the threshold circuitry (24,25,61) of Andrea in use with the two microphone input (12,14) of Andrea teaches "the position estimation circuit producing the error signal from first and second audio signals as generally recited in the claims". It is further noted that the switch (1910) of Andrea may be considered part of the "position estimation circuit", such that, regardless of the open or closed nature of the switch, two microphone inputs are provided to the circuit (col. 33, lines 58-64; Figure 28 of Andrea).

On page 18, lines 11-12, the applicant has stated, "such a combination would also not read on the first circuit of the position estimation circuit providing averages of the audio signals from both microphones to produce the error signal". The examiner respectfully disagrees. As cited in the previous office action, averaging (23,23a,23b) is applied to each input signal in each of the embodiments of Carlson before the signals are applied to threshold circuits (24,25,24a,24b,25a,25b) (col. 7, lines 22-28). As such, substituting the single output produced by the two microphone pair of Andrea for such an input signal to the averaging circuits of Carlson would have resulted in a "first circuit" as so claimed without rendering such a circuit inoperable or unsuitable for its intended purpose.

On page 18, lines 13-15, the applicant has stated that such a combination would also not read on "a controller that uses the error signal to compensate for the mis-positioning of the acoustic pick-up device by providing audio signals from the first and/or second microphones to the output, as generally recited in the claims". The examiner respectfully notes however, that the references of Carlson and Andrea were not relied upon in the previous or present action for teaching such a controller. Andrea discloses that the noise canceling or omnidirectional operation modes may be connected through switches (1910,1925,1920; col. 33, lines 63-67; col. 34, lines 1-2). Ruegg discloses a system for switching between a single and a combined microphone input source, wherein the switching is performed

automatically based on a comparison of an input signal and a threshold (col. 3, lines 14-40). The teachings of Ruegg in combination with Carlson and Andrea, rather than Carlson and Andrea alone, are relied upon for teaching such a controller. The motivation behind using the switch control circuitry of Ruegg would have been the capability of automatically determining the presence of a desired sound source in a desired direction, resulting in the appropriate signal processing. This response also applied to the statements presented by the applicant regarding the controller in lines 20-22 of page 13.

On page 18, lines 17-19, the applicant has stated, "such talk-thru mode actually disables one of two microphones such that only the second omnidirectional microphone provides the overall input for the system". The examiner respectfully submits that such operation is not excluded from the claims as presented in the currently submitted claim language. At least in the noise-canceling mode, microphones (12,14 of Andrea) provide signals that affect the output signal (col. 12, lines 62-66).

On page 19, lines 9-10, the applicant has stated, "There is also a lack of motivation to incorporate Ruegg's directionality switching circuitry into the combination of Carlson and Andrea". The examiner respectfully disagrees. As noted above, the switch control circuitry of Ruegg would provided the capability of automatically determining the presence of a desired sound source in a desired direction, resulting in the appropriate signal processing.

On page 19, lines 10-13, the applicant has stated, "Ruegg's directionality switching circuitry requires the selection of either the directional microphone or the omnidirectional microphone" and "In contrast, the noise canceling microphones of Andrea requires that both microphones be active so as to perform noise cancellation". The examiner respectfully notes, however, that the results of the switching are analogous between the two systems in terms of the sound field represented in the output signal. Alternately stated, the switches in both Andrea and Ruegg have one position that corresponds to an omnidirectional signal and one position that corresponds to a directional signal. The directional microphone of Ruegg receives sound from a predetermined direction, not the entire background, as is represented in the output of the noise cancelled microphone signal of Andrea (col. 1, lines 16-21 and 26-32 of Carlson in comparison with col. 7, lines 4-8 and 21-29 of Andrea).

On page 20, lines 16-19, the applicant has referred to the above cited arguments as the basis of allowability for the dependent claims in the application without presenting further arguments specifically relating to these dependent claims. As explained in the response listed above, the rejection of the independent claims has been reconsidered and respectively maintained based on the reasons and reasoning listed above. Accordingly, the rejections of the dependent claims have also been reviewed, determined proper, and respectfully maintained herein as further detailed below.

Drawings

2. The drawings were received on October 12, 2004. These drawings are approved and have been entered into the application. The previous relevant objections are hereby withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The amendment made to Claim 1 in view of the prior rejection of the claim under 35 U.S.C. 112 2nd paragraph is acknowledged and is sufficient to overcome the prior grounds of rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112 2nd paragraph. Accordingly, said rejection is hereby withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1, 26-28, 30-35, 38-40, 44-49, 54, 57-60, 62-65** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carlson et al (USPN 4777649) in view of Andrea et al (USPN 5732143) and Ruegg (USPN 3875349). Hereafter, "Carlson et al" will be referred to as "Carlson" and "Andrea et al" will be referred to as "Andrea".

Carlson discloses a system for providing repeatable microphone positioning and input volume for a telephone handset. The input to the system is provided through a microphone (15) and a pre-amplifier (22) (col. 6, lines 7-8). This signal is then averaged (23) and applied to a variety of threshold detectors (24,25,61,24a,24b,25a,25b) (col. 6, lines 8-11; col. 7, lines 3-44 and 60-65; col. 9, lines 4-9 and Figures 9-12). This averaging (23,23a,23b) is applied to each input signal in each of the embodiments of Carlson before the signals are applied to threshold circuits (24,25,24a,24b,25a,25b) (col. 7, lines 22-28). These averaging blocks read on "a first circuit providing an average of corresponding magnitudes for the audio signals received" from the input source. In the system of Carlson, these sound pressure levels are associated with the distance between the handset and the user's mouth (col. 3, lines 34-66). An input level above one threshold is equated to the microphone being too close to a user's mouth and an input level below a second threshold is equated to the microphone being too distant from a user's mouth (col. 3, lines 34-46). These threshold detectors produce signals that are used to control the operation of switches (37, 45, 65) that give the handset user indication regarding an improperly positioned microphone (col. 9, lines 1-16). The indication fed back to a user is described by Carlson as a position indicator (col. 7, lines 60-65). The threshold detectors and their controls read on "a position estimation circuit coupled to receive the audio signals". The threshold detection signals emitted by the detectors (24,25,61) reads on "the error signal

representing an estimate of the acoustic pick-up device being positioned differently from intended with respect to the desired acoustic source". These signals are considered to herein to be an "estimate", as suggested by the submitted claim language, in the sense that Carlson notes that a user's volume may affect a perceived volume instead of the positioning, and that the average of a period of input is used, which may be affected by the spoken sentences (col. 4, lines 16-28).

However, as noted above, the input of Carlson appears to be only based on one input microphone. Thus, Carlson does not specify:

- an acoustic pick-up device having a first microphone and a second microphone, wherein the microphones are disposed at a distance from each other and receive acoustic signals from a desired source

Andrea discloses a system that involves the use of two microphones to cancel noise during the use of a communication device, such as telephone handset or headset. A handset embodiment is generally illustrated in Figures 1 and 3A-3B and a headset or boom microphone embodiment is generally illustrated in Figures 6A-6C and 9A-9E. The input to the system is provided through a pair of microphones (col. 12, lines 41-54; col.19, lines 11-19). The two inputs are subtracted at an amplifier (16) in order to remove the noise component of the transmitted signal (col. 12, lines 55-66). The first microphone (12) is disclosed as being preferably less than an inch away from the desired sound source and Figure 3a shows that the

second microphone is further from the sound source than the first microphone (col. 14, lines 2-6). The two microphones (12,14) read on "an acoustic device having a first microphone disposed at a first distance from a desired acoustic source" and "second microphone disposed at a second distance from the desired acoustic source". The functioning of these microphones reads on "receiving acoustic signals generated from the desired acoustic source, and in response, transducing the acoustic signals into audio signals". The microphones are able to operate in a noise canceling mode and a talk-thru mode (col. 33, lines 44-58). Switches (1910,1925,1930) are used in the talk thru mode to disable the first microphone (1900) such that the second, omnidirectional microphone (1901) provides the overall input for the system (col. 34, lines 38-43). This allows sound sources other than those included in the noise canceling response area to be provided to the output of the system (col. 34, lines 55-66).

To one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to substitute the two microphone based input arrangement of Andrea for the single input (15) and preamplifier (22) arrangement of the pick-up part of the system of Carlson. The motivation behind such a modification would have been that such a dual microphone would have been able to cancel noise from the input signal, while still including the capability of inputting all directionalities of sound from the environment.

Yet, Carlson in view of Andrea does not specify:

- a controller using the error signal to compensate for the acoustic pick-up device being positioned differently from intended by providing the audio signals from at least one of the microphones to an output

However, Ruegg teaches a system for, based on an input sound level, adjusting the shape of a microphone directivity pattern for a hearing aid. As part of the background of the art, Reugg teaches that a predetermined direction is associated with a directional microphone characteristic, and a spherical sensitivity is associated with the general sounds of the surroundings (col. 1, lines 16-36). The difference between these sound directions is associated with received input levels above a threshold values, wherein the levels below are associated with a spherical directivity pattern and the levels above are associated with a pronounced directional characteristic, so that a user may hold a conversion with another person at a predetermined direction and distance (col. 2, lines 8-18). The automatic version of the device is shown in Figure 2, wherein a reversing switch (23) performs the switching and the state of the switch is based on a signal output by the amplifier (19) (col. 3, lines 14-28). The switch is affected by the level of the signal from one of the microphones exceeding a threshold level (col. 3, lines 18-24). The first microphone (11) shown has a spherical sensitivity characteristic and the second microphone (12) shown has a directional characteristic (col. 2, lines 60-67). As stated above, the directional characteristic is associated with a desired source in a predetermined

direction and distance (col. 1, lines 16-21 and col. 2, lines 8-17). Thus, the switching to the spherical sensitivity pattern in the presence of a desired signal source is equivalent to the relative mispositioning between the pick-up system and the desired signal source. Thus, the amplifier (19) with its second output (24) reads "a position estimation circuit coupled to receive the audio signals from the first microphone and the second microphone" and "adapted to produce therefrom the error signal". The signal line connection, including the switch element (25), and the switch (23) reads on "a controller using the error signal to compensate for the acoustic pick-up being positioned differently from intended by providing the audio signals from at least one of the first microphone and the second microphone to an output".

To one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to include the directionality switching circuitry (23,25) of Ruegg to control the microphone input switching circuitry (1910) of Andrea in response to the threshold signal of Carlson in the system of Carlson in view of Andrea. The implementation of such a microphone system would have been desirable because the microphone system been able to automatically determine the presence of a desired sound source in a desired direction, and process the sound accordingly. Such an arrangement would have also been able to automatically process sound that, while still desired, is not in the predetermined direction. Alternately stated, the system of Ruegg

enables the appropriate directionality of a response pattern to be selected based on the detected input conditions.

Regarding **Claim 26,** both of the systems of Carlson and Ruegg involve the processing of an input signal, wherein the processing decisions are based on the processed input signal (col. 6, lines 7-28). This reads on "the error signal is determined after the audio signals are received by the position estimation circuit".

Regarding **Claim 27,** Andrea discloses that omnidirectional sensitivity patterns may be the basis for the microphone input calculations in the system (col. 23, lines 11=15 and col. 38, lines 31-36). This reads on "the first microphone and the second microphone are both omnidirectional microphones".

Regarding **Claim 28,** an op amp (16) is arranged in the system of Andrea for subtracting the inputs of the two microphones in order to derive a signal comprising substantially speech (col. 12, lines 55-67). This reads on "a noise canceling microphone signal adapted from a difference between the audio signals received from the first microphone and the audio signals received from the second microphone".

Regarding **Claim 30,** the spherical and directional response patterns of Ruegg are obtained through the use of a non-directional (11) and pronounced directional microphone (12) (col. 2, lines 60-67). This reads on "the first microphone is an omnidirectional microphone and the second microphone is a directional microphone".

Regarding **Claim 31,** a reversing switch (23) is included in the system of Ruegg for transmitting the spherically or directionally

sensitive input signal to the output amplifier (19) and speaker (21) (col. 3, lines 14-28). This reads on "the controller includes a switch for transferring the audio signals from one of the first and second microphones to the output".

Regarding **Claim 32**, in the talk thru mode of the system of Andrea, the input response pattern is changed from noise canceling to omnidirectional by disconnecting one of the microphones from the input lines (col. 34, lines 38-43). This switching and these response patterns, in view of the controls and parallel response patterns of Ruegg, read on "a switch transferring a combined signal to the output, the combined signal generated from a difference between the audio signals received from the first microphone and the audio signal received from the second microphone".

Regarding **Claim 33**, please refer above to the rejection of ther similar limitations of Claims 1 and 32, noting that a differential amplifier (500) produces the combined signal in the system of Andrea and the combined signal response pattern of Andrea corresponds to the directional microphone pattern of Ruegg.

Regarding **Claim 34**, Figure 8 illustrates a differential amplifier used in combining the two input signals in the system of Andrea, which reads on "the device comprises a differential amplifier" (col. 21, lines 5-7).

Regarding **Claim 35**, the multiple "a" and "b" threshold detectors (24,25) function as position sensors because of the associations of input levels with proximity of a source the input receiver (col. 3,

lines 33-4 and col. 6, lines 8-11 and 39-59 of Carlson). These detectors, including the circuitry used for implementing the corresponding signal processing, read on "a sensor capable of determining the acoustic pick-up device being positioned differently from intended".

Regarding **Claim 38**, the first microphone (12) of Andrea is disclosed as being preferably less than an inch away from the desired sound source and Figure 3a shows that the second microphone is further from the sound source than the first microphone (col. 14, lines 2-6). This reads on "the first microphone is disposed closer to the desired acoustic source than the second microphone".

Regarding **Claim 39**, Figure 8 of Carlson illustrates one embodiment that involves the use of three threshold detectors (24,25,61). The "g" threshold detector (61) detects the presence, but unacceptable level, of speech (col. 8, lines 66-68). Accordingly, a signal not surpassing threshold "g" is logically considered to not be present. Carlson also teaches that a signal that does not surpass either of the "a" and "b" threshold levels as being too far or having no speech (col. 9, lines 62-68 and col. 10, lines 1-15). Collectively, the equivalent conditions detected by either of the "g" and/or "a" thresholds read on "a device configured to determine whether the desired acoustic source is operational". As discussed in regards to Claim 10, the "a" and "b" threshold detectors are equated in the system of Carlson to proper and improper pick-up device positioning (col. 3, lines 33-4 and col. 6, lines 8-11 and 39-59 of

Carlson). These detectors (24,25) read on "a sensor configured to determine that the acoustic device pick-up is positioned differently from intended". The outputs of the three threshold detectors (24,25,61) in the device of Figure 8 are connected to a logic circuit (63) that appropriately controls a switch (65) (col. 9, lines 4-16). This connection reads on "coupled to the device".

Regarding **Claim 40**, Carlson discloses that a distortion generator (33) and super gain generator (34) can be used to provide altered versions of the input speech signal as feedback to the user (col. 6, lines 31-53). In accordance with Figure 11, Carlson discloses that when the input signal exceeds threshold "g", but not threshold "a", the signal is present, but at an unacceptable level (col. 8, lines 66-68). When the level is less than threshold "a", which is higher than threshold "g", a low pitched tone is provided to the output of a speaker, indicating to a user that the microphone is not properly positioned (col. 9, lines 4-9). When the level exceeds threshold "b", which is higher than thresholds "g" and "a", a high pitched tone may be provided to the output of a speaker, indicating to a user that the microphone is not properly positioned (col. 8, lines 45-59). Both of these conditions reads on "when the acoustic source is operational and when the sensor determines that the acoustic pick-up device is positioned differently from intended according to a predetermined threshold that is exceeded". Carlson also discloses that other types of speech, such as the distorted or amplified speech, can be substituted for the tone feedback signals (col. 9, lines 17-28). This

reads on "the audio signals from at least one of the first microphone and the second microphone are provided to the output".

Regarding **Claim 44**, please refer to Figures 9A and 9B of Andrea, which illustrate a headset microphone embodiment, wherein one microphone is higher and oriented differently from the second microphone which is arranged to receive substantially noise (col. 19, lines 11-55). This reads on "a headset having the first microphone and the second microphone disposed thereon, wherein the first microphone is disposed closer to the desired acoustic source than the second microphone".

Regarding **Claim 45**, the first microphone (12) of Andrea is disclosed as being preferably less than an inch away from the desired sound source and Figure 3a shows a handset mouthpiece with the second microphone further from the sound source than the first microphone (col. 14, lines 2-6). This reads on "a handset having the first microphone and the second microphone disposed thereon, wherein the first microphone is closer to the desired acoustic source than the second microphone".

Regarding **Claim 46**, Figure 5 of Andrea illustrates that the second microphone (14) includes a variable resistance (308) for enabling the level of the output signal from the second microphone 14 to be matched to within a predetermined value to the level of the output signal of the first microphone 12. This resistance reads on "a position threshold circuit coupled to the first circuit, the position threshold circuit associating a gain with the audio signals from the

second microphone for comparison with the audio signals from the first microphone".

Regarding **Claim 47**, the circuitry of Carlson includes a trigger that holds the audio feedback signal above the valid threshold for at least one second (col. 4, lines 28-33). The variable resistance of Andrea is connected to the input signal of Andrea, as is this trigger, through the threshold circuit (24), which collectively reads on "a pulse stretching circuit in electrical communication with the position threshold circuit". The function of the trigger reads on "the pulse stretching circuit maintaining the error signal for a period of time to enable the audio signals from at least one of the first microphone and the second microphone to be provided to the output". In the context of Ruegg, this passing of the threshold "a" corresponds to the output of the direction microphone response.

Regarding **Claim 48**, a clear signal line is connected to this trigger circuit in the teachings of Carlson (col. 6, lines 27-28). In the context of Ruegg, this corresponds to the condition wherein one or both of the microphone inputs surpass the predetermined threshold, wherein the directional microphone (12) is selected (col. 3, lines 18-24). Collectively, this reads on "the pulse stretching circuit comprises a reset circuit causing the error signal to enable the audio signals from at least one of the first microphone and the second microphone to be provided to the output".

Regarding **Claim 49**, please refer to the like teachings of Claim 1, noting the headset embodiment shown in Figures 9a-9E of Andrea.

Regarding **Claim 54**, please refer to the above rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 1.

Regarding **Claim 57**, please refer to the above rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 28.

Regarding **Claim 58**, please refer to the above rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 3.

Regarding **Claim 59**, please refer to the above rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 31.

Regarding **Claim 60**, please refer to the above rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 27.

Regarding **Claim 62**, please refer to the above rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 38.

Regarding **Claim 63**, the directivity patterns of Ruegg include a spherical pattern (Figure 3). The input of this sensitivity patterns reads on "the directional response includes one of a figure eight patter, a cardioid pattern, a hypercardioid pattern, and an omnidirectional pattern".

Regarding **Claim 64**, please refer to the above rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 1.

Regarding **Claim 65**, please refer to the above rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 28.

4. **Claims 2, 3, 12, and 50-53** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carlson in view of Andrea and

Ruegg as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Duerhan et al (USPN 4584532 A).

As detailed above, Carlson discloses a system for detecting the improper positioning of a microphone based on the detected input level of a signal. As detailed above, Carlson discloses the use of averaging circuits on the signals applied to each of the threshold circuits, wherein multiple averaging circuits are used when different versions of the input signal are applied to threshold circuits (col. 4; lines 50-57; col. 6, lines 8-11; col. 7, lines 22-28). Andrea discloses a noise canceling microphone system that involves the use of a pair of input microphones. Ruegg discloses a microphone system that adjusts the sensitivity pattern of a microphone system based on the input level of a signal, wherein higher input levels are associated with a desired sound source at a particular direction and distance.

While Carlson discloses the use of averaging circuits, Carlson in view of Andrea and Ruegg do not specify:

- that the first circuit that obtains the averages comprises two separate absolute value detectors coupled to two separate envelope detectors, wherein each input microphone is connected to one of the sets of absolute value and envelope detectors

Duehren teaches a switched capacitor envelope detector. The detector generally comprises an absolute value portion (11) and a filter means portion (12), as is shown in Figure 1 (col. 2, lines 4-6). The absolute value detector portion (11) couples the input signal

to a reference voltage V_{AG} through a comparator (16) (col. 2, lines 16-25). This reference voltage is set to analog ground, and the operation of the comparator is such that a positive version of the input signal is always applied to the output capacitor (23) of the portion (11) (col. 3, lines 18-56). This portion, in view of the use of multiple averaging circuits by Carlson, reads on "a first absolute value detector" and "a second absolute value detector". The second portion of the circuit (12) couples the received signal to a set of feedback capacitors that create a low pass filter (col. 3, lines 62-66). Based in part on the clocking, this low pass filter creates an envelope between the low frequency cutoff and at least one half of two clocking frequencies (col. 3, lines 66-68; col. 4, lines 1-9). This portion reads on "a first envelope detector" and "a second envelope detector" and their respective connections to the first and second absolute value detectors. As stated above, Carlson discloses the use of multiple averaging circuits in the context of different input signals, which in view of the teachings of Duehren, reads on "the first absolute detector receiving the audio signals from the first microphone, and the second absolute value detector receiving the audio signals from the second microphone".

To one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to incorporate the switch capacitor envelope detector of Duehren into the input parts of the system of Carlson in view of Andrea and Ruegg. The motivation behind such a modification would have been that the such an envelope detector would

have been able to provide particular, relevant frequency bands to the threshold detection circuits of the system of Carlson in view of Andrea and Ruegg. The envelope detector of Duehren also comprises minimal parts due to its dual use of some components in a multiple stages of processing.

Regarding **Claim 3**, Carlson discloses that five processed versions of the received speech or a generated tone can be fed back to the user a microphone position indicator, based on the threshold of signal (col. 7, lines 36-59 and col. 9, lines 17-28). This reads on "an indicator utilizing the error signal to generate an indication of the acoustic pick-up device being positioned differently from intended".

Regarding **Claim 12**, Carlson discloses that a generated noise signal or tone can be fed back to the user a microphone position indicator, based on the threshold of signal (col. 7, lines 36-59 and col. 9, lines 17-28). The tone generators (67,69) are described as outputting low or high pitched tones (col. 9, lines 17-28). Such an indication system reads on "the indicator comprises an audio indicator".

Regarding **Claim 50**, please refer to the above rejection regarding the similar limitations of Claim 2.

Regarding **Claim 51**, please refer to the like teachings of Claims 1 and 2.

Regarding **Claim 52**, the combination of the microphones in the system of Andrea converts the sensitivity pattern received from the two microphones from a non-directional pattern to a noise canceling

(col. 33, lines 47-55). This operation is controlled through the operation of switches (1910,1925,1930), which parallels the switch utilized by the feedback decision means in the system of Ruegg (col. 34, lines 38-43 of Andrea; col. 3, lines 14-24 of Ruegg). Collectively, these teachings thus read on "said control means adjusts a polar pattern of the audio signals received from the first and second microphone means".

Regarding **Claim 53,** an op amp (16) is arranged in the system of Andrea for subtracting the inputs of the two microphones in order to derive a signal comprising substantially speech (col. 12, lines 55-67). This reads on "noise canceling from a combination of the audio signals from both the first and second microphones".

5. **Claims 4-6, 8, 10, 13, 15, and 17** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carlson in view of Andrea, Ruegg, and Duehren as applied above, and further in view of Badie et al (USPN 5490219).

As detailed above, Carlson discloses a system for detecting the improper positioning of a microphone based on the detected input level of a signal. Andrea discloses a noise canceling microphone system that involves the use of a pair of input microphones. Ruegg discloses a microphone system that adjusts the sensitivity pattern of a microphone system based on the input level of a signal, wherein higher input levels are associated with a desired sound source at a

particular direction and distance. Duehren discloses an envelope detecting circuit that also involves an absolute value detector.

As detailed above in regards to Claim 12, the system of Carlson includes high and low tone indicators that signify relative improper positioning of an input (col. 9, lines 17-28).

Carlson in view of Andrea, Ruegg, and Duehren do not specify:

- that the indicator comprises a visual indicator

Badie discloses a noise canceling microphone with visual feedback. The feedback signal is based on the detection of the amount of noise detected in the input signal from the microphone (col. 3, lines 34-48). The indication means comprise red and green LEDs (146,148), wherein green indicates acceptable conditions and red indicated unacceptable conditions (col. 3, lines 41-48). Badie also discloses that a more articulate LCD display may be used to continuously indicate the best possible positioning (col. 4, lines 54-65). These means read on "a visual indicator".

To one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to include visual indication means, such as those taught by Badie, as part of the feedback indication part of the system of Carlson in view of Andrea, Ruegg, and Duehren. The motivation behind such a modification would have been that senses alternate or in addition to hearing would have been utilized. In terms of the communication device, the visual means would have prevented interference between normal communications signals and the

feedback signal. Multiple levels may also be indicated with one or more than the shown pair of LEDS.

Regarding **Claim 5**, Figures 3 (2nd "Fig. 2") and 4 illustrate the LEDS (146,148) being positioned near the input opening (106) (col. 3, lines 41-48; col. 4, lines 39-48). This reads on "a light emitting diode disposed proximate to the pick-up device".

Regarding **Claim 6**, Figures 3 (2nd "Fig. 2") and 4 illustrate the LEDS (146,148) being positioned on the input opening (106) (col. 3, lines 41-48; col. 4, lines 39-48). This reads on "a light emitting diode disposed proximate to the pick-up device".

Regarding **Claim 8**, Andrea discloses a headset embodiment of a communications device and Badie teaches that the indicator lights are located on the sound input device near the sound input port (col. 19, lines 11-27 of Andrea and col. 4, lines 38-47 and Figures 3 and 4 of Badie). Badie also teaches the use of LEDs as indicator means (col. 3, lines 41-48). Collectively, this reads on "a headset coupled to the acoustic pickup device" and "a light emitting diode that is a plug-in accessory for the headset", with the particular motivation for placing the LEDs on the headset being their proximity to the input port being considered.

Regarding **Claim 10**, please refer above to the similar rejection of Claim 8, noting that Andrea also discloses a handset embodiment of a communications device (col. 12, lines 33-45 of Andrea).

Regarding **Claim 13**, Carlson discloses that a generated noise signal or tone can be fed back to the user a microphone position

indicator, based on the threshold of signal (col. 7, lines 36-59 and col. 9, lines 17-28). The tone generators (67,69) are described as outputting low or high pitched tones, which are emitted through a connected to an output speaker (17) (col. 9, lines 8-28). Such an indication system reads on "the audio indicator comprises a tone generator" and "speaker coupled to the tone generator". As listed above, Badie teaches that the indicator lights are located on the sound input device near the sound input port (col. 19, lines 11-27 of Andrea and col. 4, lines 38-47 and Figures 3 and 4 of Badie). Collectively, this reads on "positioned on the pick-up device", with the particular motivation for placing the tone generator on the headset being the proximity of the indicator to the input port being considered. In terms of an audible feedback, such proximity would have also limited the perception of the feedback signal for non-users of the communications device.

Regarding **Claim 15**, please refer to the rejection listed above for the similar limitations of Claim 8. Regarding **Claim 17**, please refer to the rejection listed above for the similar limitations of Claim 10.

6. Claims 7, 9, 11, 14, 16, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carlson in view of Andrea, Ruegg, Duehren, and Badie as applied above, and further in view of Ismail (USPN 4362905).

As detailed above, Carlson discloses a system for detecting the improper positioning of a microphone based on the detected input level of a signal. Andrea discloses a noise canceling microphone system that involves the use of a pair of input microphones. Ruegg discloses a microphone system that adjusts the sensitivity pattern of a microphone system based on the input level of a signal, wherein higher input levels are associated with a desired sound source at a particular direction and distance. Duehren discloses an envelope detecting circuit that also involves an absolute value detector.

As detailed above in regards to Claim 4, the system of Badie includes indication means of red and green LEDs (146,148), wherein green indicates acceptable conditions and red indicated unacceptable conditions (col. 3, lines 41-48). This reads on "a light emitting diode".

Carlson in view of Andrea, Ruegg, Duehran, and Badie do not specify:

- that the light emitting diode is a plug in accessory for the pick-up device

Ismail discloses a modular plug that is able to interconnect a plurality of devices. The adaptor (42) includes, in one embodiment, a three contact plug (50) and a four contact jack (56) which may be respectively connected to a headset or a wall outlet (col. 2, lines 27-39). The adaptor (42) also includes an auxiliary jack (58), which may be connected to an auxiliary indicator light (col. 2, lines 32-41). This adaptor with such an auxiliary indicator light, in view of

the teachings of Carlson and Badie, read on "a plug-in accessory for the pickup device".

To one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to include the adaptor and auxiliary indicator light of Ismail as part of the indication system of Carlson in view of Andrea, Ruegg, Duehran, and Badie. The motivation behind such a modification would have been that such an auxiliary adaptor would have enabled standard or original communications equipment to be used with the indicator means.

Regarding **Claim 9**, Andrea discloses a headset embodiment of a communications device and Ismail teaches that a headset may be connected to the adaptor and auxiliary indicator light (col. 19, lines 11-27 of Andrea and col. 2, lines 35-41 of Ismail). Badie teaches the use of LEDs as indicator means (col. 3, lines 41-48). Collectively, this reads on "a headset coupled to the acoustic pickup device" and "a light emitting diode that is a plug-in accessory for the headset".

Regarding **Claim 11**, Andrea discloses a handset embodiment of a communications device and Ismail teaches that a handset may be connected to the adaptor and auxiliary indicator light (col. 12, lines 33-45 of Andrea and col. 3, lines 1-24 of Ismail). Badie teaches the use of LEDs as indicator means (col. 3, lines 41-48). Collectively, this reads on "a handset coupled to the acoustic pickup device" and "a light emitting diode that is a plug-in accessory for the handset".

Regarding **Claim 14**, Carlson discloses that a generated noise signal or tone can be fed back to the user a microphone position

indicator, based on the threshold of signal (col. 7, lines 36-59 and col. 9, lines 17-28). The tone generators (67,69) are described as outputting low or high pitched tones (col. 9, lines 17-28). Such an indication system reads on "the audio indicator comprises a tone generator". As listed above, Ismail discloses the use of an adaptor for a communications device that includes an auxiliary indicator means connection. In view of the type of indication means disclosed by Carlson, such a connection reads on "a plug-in accessory for the pick-up device", with again, the motivation being been the use of standard or original communications equipment with the indicator means. Such auxiliary indicators would have also enabled certain components of the system to be replaced without the need to replace the entire system.

Regarding **Claim 16**, please refer to the like teachings of Claim 9 and the corresponding rejection listed above. Regarding **Claim 18**, please refer to the like teachings and corresponding rejection of Claim 11.

7. **Claim 19-25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carlson in view of Andrea, Ruegg, and Duehren as applied above, and further in view of Stern (USPN 6266542 B1).

As detailed above, Carlson discloses a system for detecting the improper positioning of a microphone based on the detected input level of a signal. Andrea discloses a noise canceling microphone system that involves the use of a pair of input microphones. Ruegg discloses a microphone system that adjusts the sensitivity pattern of a microphone system based on the input level of a signal, wherein higher

input levels are associated with a desired sound source at a particular direction and distance. Duehren discloses an envelope detecting circuit that also involves an absolute value detector.

As detailed above in regards to Claim 12, the system of Carlson includes high and low tone indicators that signify relative improper positioning of an input (col. 9, lines 17-28).

Carlson in view of Andrea, Ruegg, and Duehran do not specify:

- that the indicator comprises a sensory indicator

Stern discloses a telephone accessory that includes a vibrating element. The unit (10) includes a first and second sound emitting unit (22,26) and a vibrating element (30) for providing a user with alert signals. The user has the option of enabling the mechanical alert mode, which involves the use of the vibrating element (30) (col. 4, lines 24-35). This vibrating element (30) and its function reads on "the indicator comprises a sensory indicator".

To one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to include sensory indication means, such as those taught by Stern, as part of the feedback indication part of the system of Carlson in view of Andrea, Ruegg, and Duehren. The motivation behind such a modification would have been that senses alternate or in addition to hearing would have been utilized. In terms of the communication device, the sensory means would have prevented interference between normal communications signals and the feedback signal. Vibration means would have been able to deliver an indication in an environment which otherwise prevents

reception of audible indication or does not permit an audible indication to be emitted.

Regarding **Claim 20**, Stern discloses that a connector port (50) is included with the unit (10) is capable of plugging the unit (10) into the system connector port (60) of the telephone (40) (col. 3, lines 52-62 and col. 4, lines 1-3). In operation, the two devices are interconnected, which reads on "a motion generator disposed on the pick-up device" (col. 4, lines 1-3).

Regarding **Claim 21**, Stern specifically describes the unit (10) as an "accessory unit" and that it is "plugged" into the port of the telephone (col. 3, lines 52-54 and col. 4, lines 1-3). This reads on "a motion generator that is a plug in accessory for the pick-up device".

Regarding **Claim 22**, please refer above to the rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 20, noting that Andrea discloses a headset embodiment of a communications device and the motivation for attaching a vibrating element as taught by Stern would have been the proximity of the indication means to the device which would have been the subject of such indications.

Regarding **Claim 23**, please refer above to the rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 21, noting that Andrea discloses a headset embodiment of a communications device and the motivation for attaching a vibrating element as taught by Stern would have been ability to incorporate such sensory means with original or pre-existing equipment.

Regarding **Claim 24**, please refer above to the rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 20 and 22, noting that Andrea also discloses a handset embodiment of a communications device.

Regarding **Claim 25**, please refer above to the rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 21 and 23, noting that Andrea also discloses a handset embodiment of a communications device.

8. **Claims 29 and 55-56** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carlson in view of Andrea, Ruegg, and Duehren as applied above, and further in view of Bowen (USPN 5561737).

As detailed above, Carlson discloses a system for detecting the improper positioning of a microphone based on the detected input level of a signal. Andrea discloses a noise canceling microphone system that involves the use of a pair of input microphones. Ruegg discloses a microphone system that adjusts the sensitivity pattern of a microphone system based on the input level of a signal, wherein higher input levels are associated with a desired sound source at a particular direction and distance. Duehren discloses an envelope detecting circuit that also involves an absolute value detector.

While Andrea discloses the subtraction of the two microphone inputs, Carlson in view of Andrea, and Ruegg does not specify:

- that the determination of the pick-up device being positioned differently from intended is based on a ratio of the two inputs

Bowen discloses a voice activated microphone system that selectively propagates microphone inputs based on the detected

direction of the audio source or sources. The embodiments disclosed by Bowen include taking sound pressure measurements at five different locations (col. 5, lines 11-17). The difference or relative maximum and minimum values between a microphone and a microphone considered to be opposite the first microphone is used to determine the direction of the origin of the received speech signal (col. 10, lines 3-30). At a step (506) before this finding of differences, the input signals are converted to logarithmic values (col. 7, lines 36-47). The algorithm then decides if two opposite microphones are within acceptable ranges of the maximum and minimum signal values, which corresponds to determining the highest possible difference in signal range between two microphones (col. 10, lines 26-37). Such a difference, when considered in the logarithmic domain, is a ratio of the two magnitudes. This reads on "using a ratio of the audio signals received from the first microphone to the audio signals received from the second microphone".

To one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to implement the logarithmic circuits of Bowen as part of the circuitry that handles the input signals in the system of Carlson in view of Andrea and Ruegg. The motivation behind the logarithmic circuitry would have been that the comparison of such logarithmic values would have simplified calculation of the relative signal strengths.

Regarding **Claim 55**, please refer above to the rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 29.

Regarding **Claim 56**, please refer above to the rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 29, noting that an obtained minimum and maximum input signal within acceptable ranges corresponds in the system of Bowen to the sound being in the corresponding direction. In the context of Ruegg, this reads on "providing noise canceling microphone signals to the output".

9. **Claims 36-37, 41-43, 61, and 66-68** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carlson in view of Andrea and Ruegg as applied above, and further in view of Hou (US 2001/0028718).

As detailed above, Carlson discloses a system for detecting the improper positioning of a microphone based on the detected input level of a signal. Andrea discloses a noise canceling microphone system that involves the use of a pair of input microphones. Ruegg discloses a microphone system that adjusts the sensitivity pattern of a microphone system based on the input level of a signal, wherein higher input levels are associated with a desired sound source at a particular direction and distance. The two microphones in the system of Ruegg each have a spherical and directional sensitivity pattern, respectively (col. 2, lines 60-67).

Carlson in view of Andrea and Ruegg does not teach:

- a programmable phase shift network adapted to produce a range of phase shifts in the audio signals from the second microphone

- a device producing a combined signal based on the phase shifted signals and the signals from the first microphone, with the device being capable of transferring the combined signal to the output

Hou discloses a microphone unit with adaptive, direction-based control of the produced audio signal. One embodiment of the system is generally shown in Figure 3. As can be seen, this system involves a pair of microphones (mic1,mic2) that are subtracted to form a directional output signal (para. 0016,0018). A feedback block is included to provide the second microphone signal with an optimal delay value for providing the system with a minimal energy value, which equates to a maximum attenuation of noise and a maximum signal-to-noise ratio (para. 0031,0032,0034). The optimal delay is selected based on a comparison between the energy content of previous and current signal samples, within predetermined limitations (para. 0037-0039). When an greater energy value or higher signal to noise ratio is discovered, the resulting delay increment is negative and the delay is decreased (para. 0021). This 'lower than' indication is also considered to be an the error signal representing an estimate of the acoustic pickup device being positioned differently from intended, since the minimizing of energy equates to a maximized signal-to-noise ratio (para. 0034). The system has an unchanging response in the direction of the assumed preferred sound source, though Figure 2 illustrates that the delay cause increases and decreases in the reception of audio signals from other directions (para. 0031). The

delays given as examples range from 0 to 34 microseconds, and the delay amounts are associated with angular orientations (para. 0007, Figure 2). Such an order of delay are recognized in the art to be equivalent to phase shifting the signal. The delay means of Figure 3 of Hou are considered to read on "a programmable phase shift network adapted to produce a range of phase shifts in the audio signals from the second microphone". Figures 3 and 6 illustrate that the signals are negatively combined with subtraction units (subtraction, sub1-sub3), which read on "a device producing a combined signal based on those signals being phase shifted and on the audio signals received from the first microphone, the device being further capable of transferring the combined signal to the output".

To one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to incorporate the dual microphone and adjustable delay system of Hou as part of the input portion of the system of Carlson in view of Andrea and Ruegg. The motivation behind such a modification would have been that the system of Hou would have enabled the sensitivity pattern of the combined system to be adjusted more than the two patterns of Carlson in view of Ruegg. As can be seen in Figure 2 of Hou, this adjustment enables the signal-to-noise ratio to be maximized through the minimizing of undesired directions as well as the maximizing of reception in desired directions. The multiple sensitivity patterns of Hou are also obtainable through the use of the same two microphone inputs, whereas the system of Ruegg

utilizes two different microphones for the two different sensitivity pick-up patterns.

Regarding **Claim 37**, Figure 8 illustrates a differential amplifier used in combining the two input signals in the system of Andrea, which reads on "the device comprises a differential amplifier" (col. 21, lines 5-7).

Regarding **Claim 41**, Carlson teaches the use of multiple threshold detectors (24,25,61) for determining the proper or improper positioning of the microphone (col. 6, lines 8-11; col. 9, lines 4-8; Figure 11). The system of Hou involves a "calculation of delay increment" that continuously determines a delay increment that is added to the current delay value (para. 0020,0036). The delay increment is negative or positive depending on if the change in energy between current and previous output signals is positive or negative (para. 0039). In an alternate embodiment, multiple, delay values are applied to a signal, and the one with the maximized signal to noise ratio is selected for output (para. 0043). Each of these signal detection means reads on "a first circuit determining progressive levels of the acoustic pickup device being positioned differently from intended with respect to the desired acoustic source". The detected increment is applied to a delay generator in the system of Hou, such that a negative energy difference creates a decrease in delay and a positive energy difference creates an increase in delay (para. 0039). The implemented delay is limited between minimum and maximum ranges (para. 0036). This delay generator reads on "a second circuit

determining a corresponding phase shift based on a particular one of the progressive levels determined". Figure 3 demonstrates that the delay is implemented into the second microphone signal line, which reads on "said corresponding phase shift being introduced with the audio signals received from the second microphone to produce delayed signals (para. 0032). Both embodiments of Figures 3 and 6 illustrate the use of subtracting means (subtraction, sub1-sub3), which reads on "the delayed signals being subtracted from the audio signals received from the first microphone with a result provided to the output".

Regarding **Claim 42**, as cited above, Carlson discloses the use of multiple threshold circuits, which collectively read on "a multi-level comparator" (col. 6, lines 8-11; col. 9, lines 4-8; Figure 11). The positive and negative delay increments based on the positive and negative differences in signal energy of Hou, along with the maximum and minimum limitations, represent a finite number of outputs that may be utilized as the optimal delay (para. 0020,0021). The restrictions of increase or decreased additional delay, along with the maximum or minimum delay, are considered to read on "the second circuit comprises a state machine". The multiple thresholds of Carlson provide an instantaneous description of a signal level, while the cyclical processing of Hou presents a regular, iterative representation of a signal level. Both approaches provide a representation of a signal level upon which physical or electrical adjustments to the input microphones may be made. Accordingly, the collective teachings of

Carlson in view of Hou read on "a state machine coupled to the multi-level comparator".

Regarding **Claim 43**, Figure 2 of Hou illustrates polar patterns that may be obtained in a standard version of the microphone input device. These shown patterns are a cardioid, hyper cardiod, and biodirectional (para. 0017, Fig. 2). The directivity patterns of Ruegg include a spherical pattern (Figure 3). These possible sensitivity patterns read on "the corresponding phase shift causes a directional response of a combination of the first and second microphones to include one of a figure eight patter, a cardioid pattern, a hypercardioid pattern, and an omnidirectional pattern".

Regarding **Claim 61**, please refer above to the rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 36.

Regarding **Claim 66**, please refer above to the rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 36, noting that the adjustments alter the overall response pattern of the microphones.

Regarding **Claim 67**, please refer above to the rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 36, noting the cardioid pattern of Figure 2(a) of Hou.

Regarding **Claim 68**, please refer above to the rejection of the similar limitations of Claim 36, noting the figure-eight pattern of Figure 2c of Hou.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew Graham whose telephone number is 703-308-6729. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sinh Tran can be reached at 571-272-7564. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from

either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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May 27, 2005